

SCA

fore risen one fifth in value, than a tradesman of London will sell his commodity cheaper to the life of Man, because money is scarce there. *Locke.*

2. Rare; not common.  
The *scarf* of all is a *Pescemius Niger* on a medallion well preserved. *Addison.*

SCARCELY. } *adv.* [from the adjective.]  
1. Hardly; scantily.  
A thing which we so little hoped to see, that even they which beheld it done *scarcely* believed their own senses. *Hooker.*  
When we our betters see bearing our woes,  
We *scarcely* think our miseries our loss. *Shak. King Lear.*  
Age, which unavoidably is but one remove from death, and consequently should have nothing about it but what looks like a decent preparation for it, *scarce* ever appears, of late days, but in the high mode, the flaunting garb, and utmost gaudy of youth. *Soub.*  
2. With difficulty.  
He *scarcely* knew him, striving to disown  
His blotted form, and blushing to be known. *Dryden.*  
Slowly he fails, and *scarcely* stems the tides;  
The pressing water pours within her sides. *Dryden.*

SCARCENESS. } *n. f.* [from *scarce*.]  
SCARCITY. }  
1. Smallness of quantity; not plenty; penury.  
*Scarce* and want shall shun you;  
Ceres' blessing so is on you. *Shakespeare.*  
Raphael writes thus concerning his Galatea: to paint a fair one, 'tis necessary for me to see many fair ones; but, because there is so great a *scarce* of lovely women, I am constrained to make use of one certain idea, which I have formed in my fancy. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
Corn does not rise or fall by the differences of more or less plenty of money, but by the plenty and *scarce* that God sends. *Locke.*  
In this grave age, when comedies are few,  
We crave your patronage for one that's new,  
And let the *scarce* recommend the fare. *Addison.*  
They drink very few liquors that have not lain in fresco, in-  
fomuch that a *scarce* of snow would raise a mutiny at Naples. *Addison.*

2. Rareness; infrequency; not commonness.  
They that find fault with our store, should be least willing  
to reprove our *scarce* of thanksgivings. *Hooker.*  
Since the value of an advantage is enhanced by its *scarce*,  
it is hard not to give a man leave to love that most which is  
most serviceable. *Caillier on Pride.*

TO SCARE. *v. a.* [from *scare*, Italian. *Skinner.*] To fright; to  
frighten; to affright; to terrify; to strike with sudden fear.  
They have *scared* away two of my best sheep, which, I  
fear, the wolf will sooner find than the master. *Shakespeare.*  
Poor Tom hath been *scared* out of his good wits. *Shakespeare.*  
My grained ash an hundred times hath broke,  
And *scared* the moon with splinters. *Shak. Coriolanus.*  
The noise of thy cross-bow  
Will *scare* the herd, and so my shoot is lost. *Shak. II. VI.*  
Scarecrows are set up to keep birds from corn and fruit; and  
some report that the head of a wolf, whole, dried, and hanged  
up in a dovehouse, will *scare* away vermin. *Bacon.*  
The wing of the Irish was so grievously either galled or  
*scared* therewith, that being strangers, and in a manner neu-  
trals, they had neither good heart to go forward, nor good  
liking to stand still, nor good assurance to run away. *Hayward.*  
The light  
Waves threaten now, as that was *scared* by fire. *Walter.*  
One great reason why mens good purposes so often fail, is,  
that when they are devout, or *scared*, they then in the general  
resolve to live religiously. *Calamy's Sermons.*  
Let wanton wives by death be *scared*;  
But, to my comfort, I'm prepar'd. *Prior.*

SCARECROW. *n. f.* [from *scare* and *crow*.] An image or clapper set  
up to fright birds: thence any vain terror  
Thence the *scarer* waxed wondrous proud,  
Through fortune of his first adventure fair,  
And with big thundering voice revild him loud. *Fa. Queen.*  
No eye hath seen such *scarerous*: I'll not march through  
Coventry with them, that's flat. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*  
We must not make a *scarer* of the law,  
Setting it up to fear the birds of prey,  
And let it keep one shape, 'till custom make it  
Their perch, and not their terror. *Shakespeare.*  
Many of those great guns, wanting powder and shot, stood  
but as cyphers and *scarers*. *Raleigh.*  
A *scarer* set to frighten fools away. *Dryden.*

SCAREFIRE. *n. f.* [from *scare* and *fire*.] A fright by fire; a fire  
breaking out so as to raise terror.  
The drum and trumpet, by their several sounds, serve for  
many kind of advertisements; and bells serve to proclaim a  
*scarer*, and in some places water-breaches. *Heldr.*

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SCARF. *n. f.* [from *scarf*, French.] Any thing that hangs loose  
upon the shoulders or drefs.  
The matrons flung their gloves,  
Ladies and maids their *scarfs* and handkerchiefs,  
Upon him as he pass'd. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*  
Will you wear the garland about your neck, or under your  
arm, like a lieutenant's *scarf*? *Shakespeare.*  
Iris there, with humid bow,  
Waters th' odorous banks, that blow  
Flowers of more mingled hew  
Than her purf'd *scarf* can show. *Milton.*  
Titian, in his triumph of Bacchus, having placed Ariadne  
on one of the borders of the picture, gave her a *scarf* of a  
vermillion colour upon a blue drapery. *Dryden.*  
The ready nymphs receive the crying child;  
They swath'd him with their *scarfs*. *Dryden.*  
My learned correspondent writes a word in defence of large  
*scarves*. *Speilator.*  
Put on your hood and *scarf*, and take your pleasure. *Scuff.*

TO SCARF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To throw loosely on.  
My sea-gown *scarf* about me, in the dark  
Grop'd I to find them out. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*  
2. To dress in any loose vesture.  
How like a yunker, or a prodigal,  
The *scarf*ed bark puts from her native bay,  
Hugg'd and embraced by the trumpet wind! *Shakespeare.*  
Come, feeling night,  
*Scarf* up the tender eye of pitiful day. *Shak. Macbeth.*

SCARF-SKIN. *n. f.* [from *scarf* and *skin*.] The cuticle; the epide-  
mis; the outer scaly integuments of the body.  
The *scarf-skin*, being uppermost, is composed of several lays  
of small scales, which lie thicker according as it is thicker in  
one part of the body than another: between these the excre-  
tory ducts of the military glands of the true skin open. *Cheyne.*

SCARIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *scarification*, Lat. *scarification*, French;  
from *scarify*.] Incision of the skin with a lancet, or such like  
instrument. It is most practised in cupping. *Quincy.*  
Hippocrates tells you, that, in applying of cups, the *scarifi-  
cation* ought to be made with crooked instruments. *Arbuthnot.*

SCARIFICATION. *n. f.* [from *scarify*.] One who scarifies.  
SCARIFIER. *n. f.* [from *scarify*.]  
1. He who scarifies.  
2. The instrument with which scarifications are made.

TO SCARIFY. *v. a.* [from *scarification*, Lat. *scarify*, Fr.] To let blood  
by incisions of the skin, commonly after the application of  
cupping-glasses.  
Washing the salts out of the *scarf*, and *scarifying* it, I  
dress'd it. *Wise man's Surgery.*  
You quarter foul language upon me, without knowing whether  
I deserve to be cupped and *scarified* at this rate. *Speilator.*

SCARLET. *n. f.* [from *scarlat*, French; *scarlat*, Ital.] A colour  
deeply red, but not shining; cloath dyed with a scarlet colour.  
If we live thus tamely,  
To be thus jaded by a piece of *scarlet*,  
Farewel nobility. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*  
As a bull  
Amid' the circus roars; provok'd from far  
By sight of *scarlet* and a sanguine war. *Dryden.*  
Would it not be insufferable for a learned professor, and  
that which his *scarlet* would blush at, to have his authority of  
forty years standing in an instant overturned. *Locke.*

SCARLET. *adj.* [from the noun.] Of the colour of scarlet;  
red deeply dyed.  
I conjure thee,  
By her high forehead and her *scarlet* lip. *Shak. Ro. and Jul.*  
Thy ambition,  
Thou *scarlet* sin, robb'd this bawling land  
Of noble Buckingham. *Shak. Henry VIII.*  
The Chinese, who are of an ill complexion, being olivaster,  
paint their cheeks *scarlet*. *Bacon.*  
The *scarlet* honour of your peaceful gown. *Dryden.*

SCARLETBEAN. *n. f.* [from *scarlet* and *bean*.] A plant.  
The *scarletbean* has a red hulk, and is not the best to eat in  
the shell, as kidneybeans; but is reputed the best to be eaten  
in Winter, when dry and boiled. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SCARLETOAK. *n. f.* The ilex. A species of oak.  
SCARMAGE. *n. f.* [For skirmish. *Spenser.*]  
SCARMAGE. }  
Such cruel game my *scarmages* disarms;  
Another war, and other weapons I,  
Do love, when love does give his sweet alarms. *Fa. Queen.*

SCARP. *n. f.* [from *scarpe*, French.] The slope on that side of a  
ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards  
the fields. *Dill.*

SCATCH. *n. f.* [from *scache*, French.] A kind of horsebit for  
bridles. *Paty.*

SCATCHES. *n. f.* [from *scatches*, French.] Stilts to put the feet in to  
walk in dirty places. *Bailey.*

SCATE. *n. f.* [from *skider*, Swedish; *skid*, Man'ick.] A kind of  
wooden shoe, with a steel plate underneath, on which they  
slide over the ice. *To*

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TO SCATE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To slide on scates.  
SCATE. *n. f.* [from *scatus*, Latin.] A fish of the species of  
thornback.  
SCATEBOUS. *adj.* [from *scatebræ*, Latin.] Abounding with  
springs. *Dill.*

TO SCATH. *v. a.* [from *scathan*, *scathan*, Saxon; *schaden*, Dut.]  
To waste; to damage; to destroy.  
As when heaven's fire  
Hath *scath'd* the forest oaks, or mountain pines,  
With finged top their stately growth, though bare,  
Stands on the blasted heath. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b. i.*

SCATH. *n. f.* [from *scath*, Saxon.] Waste; damage; mischief;  
depopulation. *Scath* in Scotland denotes spoil or damage: as,  
he bears the *scath* and the scorn. A proverb.  
She *scath'd* hath  
This crafty messenger, with letters vain,  
To work new woe and unprovided *scath*. *Fairy Queen.*  
The ear that budded fair is burnt and blasted,  
And all my hoped gain is turn'd to *scath*. *Spenser.*  
He bore a pitiful mind against king Edward, doing him  
all the *scath* that he could, and annoying his territories. *Spenser.*  
My proud one doth work the greater *scath*,  
Through sweet allurements of her lovely hue. *Spenser.*  
They placed them in Rhodes, where daily doing great *scath*  
to the Turk, the great warrior Soliman, with a mighty army,  
so overlaid them, that he won the island from them. *Knolles.*  
Still preserv'd from danger, harm, and *scath*,  
By many a sea and many an unknown shore. *Fairfax.*

SCATHFUL. *adj.* [from *scath*.] Mischievous; destructive.  
A bawling vessel was he captain of,  
For shallow draught, and bulk unprizable,  
With which such *scathful* grapple did he make,  
That very envy, and the tongue of loss,  
Cried fame and honour on him. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.*

TO SCATTER. *v. a.* [from *scatter*, Saxon; *scatteren*, Dutch.]  
1. To throw loosely about; to sprinkle.  
Where cattle pastur'd late, now *scatter'd* lies  
With carcasses and arms th' enflaming field. *Milton.*  
I each the glad hours to *scatter*, as they fly,  
Soft quiet, gentle love, and endless joy. *Prior.*  
Corruption, still  
Voracious, swallow'd what the liberal hand  
Of bounty *scatter'd* o'er the savage year. *Thomson.*

2. To dissipate; to disperse.  
A king, that sitteth in the throne of judgment, *scattereth*  
away all evil with his eyes. *Prov. xx. 8.*  
The Lord shall cause his glorious voice to be heard with  
*scattering* and tempest and stones. *If. xxx. 30.*  
Samuel came not to Gilgal, and the people were *scattered*  
from Saul. *1 Sa. xiii. 8.*  
Adam by this from the cold sudden damp  
Recovering, and his *scatter'd* spirits return'd. *Milton.*

3. To spread thinly.  
Why should my muse enlarge on Libyan swains,  
Their *scatter'd* cottages and ample plains. *Dryden.*  
To SCATTER. *v. n.* To be dissipated; to be dispersed.  
Sound diffuseth itself in rounds; but if that which would  
*scatter* in open air, be made to go into a canal, it gives greater  
force to the sound. *Bacon.*

The sun  
Shakes from his noon-day throne the *scattering* clouds. *Thom.*

SCATTERINGLY. *adv.* [from *scattering*.] Loosely; dispersedly.  
The Sparrows have here and there *scattering*, upon the  
sea-coast, set up some towns. *Abbot.*  
Those drops of prettiness, *scatteringly* sprinkled amongst the  
creatures, were designed to defecate and exalt our conceptions,  
not to inveigle or detain our passions. *Boyle.*

SCATTERLING. *n. f.* [from *scatter*.] A vagabond; one that  
has no home or settled habitation.  
Such *scatterlings* cannot easily, by any ordinary  
officer, be gotten, when challenged for any such fact. *Spenser.*  
Gathering unto him all the *scatterlings* and outlaws out of all  
the woods and mountains, in which they long had lurked, he  
marched forth into the English pale. *Spenser on Ireland.*

SCATURIENT. *adj.* [from *scaturiens*, Latin.] Springing as a foun-  
tain.  
SCATURIGINOUS. *adj.* [from *scaturigine*, Latin.] Full of springs  
or fountains. *Dill.*

SCAVINGER. *n. f.* [from *scapan*, to shave, perhaps to sweep,  
Saxon.] A petty magistrate, whose province is to keep the  
streets clean.  
Since it is made a labour of the mind, as to inform mens  
judgements, and move their affections, to resolve difficult places  
of Scripture, to decide and clear off controversies, I cannot  
see how to be a butchers *scavenger*, or any other such trade,  
does at all qualify men for this work. *Saib's Sermon.*  
Baynard.  
Dick the *scavenger*, with equal grace,  
Thirsts from his cart the mud in Walpole's face. *Swift.*

SCALER. *n. f.* [from *scaler*, Latin.] A vil-  
lain; a wicked wretch. *Scaleratus*, Latin.] A vil-  
lain from the French by a Scottish author.  
*Scaleratus* can by no arts still the cries of a wounded con-  
science. *Grigye.*

SC E

SCENARY. *n. f.* [from *scene*.]  
1. The appearances of place or things.  
He must gain a relish of the works of nature, and be  
conversant in the various *scenery* of a country life. *Auld en.*

2. The representation of the place in which an action is per-  
formed.  
The progress of the sound, and the *scenery* of the border-  
ing regions, are imitated from *A. n. vii.* on the founding the  
horn of Aleclo. *Pope.*

3. The iposition and consecution of the scenes of a play.  
To make a more perfect model of a picture, is, in the  
language of poets, to draw up the *scenery* of a play. *Dryden.*

SCENE. *n. f.* [from *scena*, Latin; *scenæ*, French.]  
1. The stage; the theatre of dramatick poetry.  
Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm,  
A sylvan *scene*; and as the ranks ascend  
Shade above shade, a woody theatre  
Of stateliest view. *Milton.*

2. The general appearance of any action; the whole contexture  
of objects; a display; a series; a regular disposition.  
Now prepare thee for another *scene*. *Milton.*  
A mute *scene* of sorrow, mixt with fear;  
Still on the table lay the unfinished cheer. *Dryden.*  
A larger *scene* of action is display'd,  
And, rising hence, a greater work is weigh'd. *Dryden.*  
Every *scen*'al place must be  
A *scene* of triumph and revenge to me. *Dryden.*  
When rising Spring adorns the mead,  
A charming *scene* of nature is display'd. *Dryden.*  
Eternity! thou pleasing, dreadful thought!  
Through what variety of untry'd beings,  
Through what new *scene* and changes must we pass! *Addison.*  
About eight miles distance from Naples lies a very noble  
*scene* of antiquities: what they call Virgil's tomb is the  
first. *Addison on Italy.*  
Say, shepherd, say, are these reflections true?  
Or was it but the woman's fear that drew  
This cruel *scene*, unjust to love and you. *Prior.*

3. Part of a play.  
It shall be so my care  
To have you royally appointed, as if  
The *scene* you play were mine. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*  
Our author would excuse these youthful *scenes*  
Begotten at his entrance. *Granville.*

4. So much of an act of a play as passes between the same per-  
sons in the same place.  
If his characters were good,  
The *scenes* entire, and freed from noise and blood,  
The action great, yet circumscrib'd by time,  
The words not forc'd, but sliding into rhyme,  
He thought, in hitting these, his business done. *Dryden.*

5. The place represented by the stage.  
The king is set from London, and the *scene*  
Is now transported to Southampton. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

6. The hanging of the theatre adapted to the play.  
The alteration of *scenes* seeds and relieves the eye, before it  
be full of the same object. *Bacon.*

SCENICK. *adj.* [from *scenæ*, Fr. from *scenæ*.] Dramatick; theatrical.  
With *scenick* virtue charm the rising age. *Anonym.*

SCENOGRAPHICAL. *adj.* [from *scenographia*.] Drawn in  
perspective.  
SCENOGRAPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *scenographically*.] In per-  
spective.  
If the workman be skilled in perspective, more than one  
face may be represented in our diagram *scenographically*. *Mort.*

SCENOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [from *scenographia*, Fr.]  
The art of perspective.  
SCENT. *n. f.* [from *scire*, to smell, French.]  
1. The power of smelling; the smell.  
A hunted hare trends back her mazes, crosses and con-  
founds her former tracks, and uses all possible methods to divert  
the *scent*. *Att's, Im. rovement of the Mind.*

2. The object of smell; odour good or bad.  
Belman cried upon it at the meekest loss,  
And twice to-day pick'd out the dullest *scent*. *Shakespeare.*  
The plague, they report, hath a *scent* of the smell of a mel-  
low apple. *Bacon.*  
Good earth, newly turned up, hath a freshness and good  
*scent*. *Bacon.*  
Good *scents* do purify the brain,  
Awake the fancy, and the wits refine. *Darwin.*  
Pateke  
The season, prime for sweetest *scents* and airs. *Milton.*  
Exulting, 'till he finds their nobler sense  
Their disproportion'd speed does recompense;  
Then curses his conspiring feet, whose *scent*  
Betrays that safety which their swiftness lent. *Denham.*  
Chearful health,  
His dutious handmaid, through the air improv'd,  
With lavish hand diffuses *scents* ambrosial. *Prior.*  
3. Chace followed by the smell.  
He gained the observations of innumerable ages, and trav-  
velled upon the same *scent* into Æthiopia. *Temple.*  
To